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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE
REVIEW OF THE WEEK,	227
EDITORIALS:	
The Voice of Ohio,	230
Professor Tyndall as an Orangeman,	231
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
American Telephone Service in China,	231
The American Philological Association,	232
The Ascendancy of the Photograph in Art,	233
Mrs. Frémont's Souvenirs,	233
POETRY:	
At End of Twilight,	234
REVIEWS:	
Tolstoi's "Sebastopol,"	234
Bouton's "Roundabout to Moscow,"	235
Towle's "Young People's History of Ireland,"	235
Coombs' "A Game of Chance,"	235
Atkinson's "The Margin of Profits,"	236
Mead's "Horsemanship for Women,"	236
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,	236
PERIODICAL LITERATURE,	237
ART NOTES,	238
SCIENCE NOTES,	238
COMMUNICATIONS:	
The National Duty of Education,	239
A Note from Mr. M. P. Handy,	239
DRIFT,	239

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CIENCE NOTES, 142

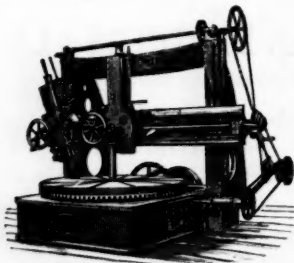
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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

MR. CLEVELAND goes to St. Louis in October, not to attend the meeting of the Grand Army, but to take part in the Mardi Gras festivities which commemorate the French origin of the city, and to see the local exhibition. To all of which nobody will object; but it does not cancel the offense of the letter of the Fourth of July. The Mayor of St. Louis, who headed the delegation to urge the President to recall his refusal, did his work very well, saying no more than he could help about the reasons alleged for the former refusal, but putting very cleverly the reasons why this new invitation should not be refused.

THE Commission to administer the Inter-State Commerce law has been very busy, and to some purpose, in spite of the hot weather. It has heard and decided some of the most important cases which have arisen under the new law, and in every case the decision has been in accord with law and justice. The simplest was the question raised by a New England coal firm against a railroad in that section, which insisted that the size of the business it got from another firm constituted a valid reason for giving the latter a lower rate. Nothing could be clearer than that the new law was meant to put a stop to all such practices, and to prevent the big firms from swallowing up the small ones by underhand advantages. And the Commission ruled that the railroad in question must give the two firms exactly the same rates.

A second case was that raised by the commercial travelers, who have been sold thousand-mile tickets at lower rates than such tickets would be furnished for to the general public. This practice has arisen from the habit of regarding this class of travelers as operating indirectly in favor of the railroads. The more they manage to sell along the line of the road, the more freight of a high grade the road will get to carry. But the Commission rules that the law makes no provision for any such class, and that the "drummers" must pay at the same rates as any one else. If this will have the tendency to localize business, and prevent its monopoly by the "great centres," whom chiefly these agents represent, the country will be better for the decision.

A more complicated case was raised by the dispute between the great trunk lines and some of the Western lines in the matter of the premiums paid by the latter to the agents of the former for the sale of through tickets. To secure through passengers for their own roads in preference to their rivals in the West many of these railroads have been offering large percentages to the agents who sell the through tickets from the Atlantic seaboard to the interior. The Pennsylvania and the New York Central roads united to put a stop to this practice, as demoralizing their agents and giving them other interests than their proper business. They refused to sell the tickets of any Western road which would not agree to desist from the practice. The roads which did not come to terms laid a complaint before the Commission that they were not furnished with the "equal facilities" the law requires every road to extend to every other. Their tickets had been thrown out of the Eastern offices, while those of other roads had been retained on sale. The Commission ruled that the sale of through tickets was a purely gratuitous proceeding on the part of the Eastern road, and that no refusal to sell them could be construed as a violation of the law.

A MUCH higher interest attaches to a case which the Commission has heard, but upon which, at this writing, it has not pronounced any decision. It is that of the complaint brought by Mr. Councillor, the Huntsville school-principal, against the Alabama railroad whose employes removed him by force from the first-

class car into the "Jim Crow" or smoking car, although he had bought a first-class ticket. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Councillor, although much above the Alabama average in education, intelligence, and refinement of manners, is a colored man. There could be no stronger contrast than between his own appearance before the Commission and that of the railroad men, who however, confirmed his statements at every point. The counsel for the road began by moving the dismissal of the case, on the ground that it was only a question of damages for the injuries alleged. But the Commission very properly took the ground that much more than this was involved. It was the question of equal rights of a whole class of persons, under the provisions of the law. We infer from this that the majority of the Commission mean to stand by the plain sense of the law, as requiring equal treatment for all sorts of people, on the part of the railroads. Mr. Councillor certainly is entitled to damages for the violence with which he was treated; but he has done well not to regard his case in a merely personal light, but as involving the rights of his people to better treatment than confinement in the filthy and tobacco-poisoned cabooses called "Jim Crow" cars.

THREE interesting reports have been published by government officials at Washington. The first is that of Col. Carroll D. Wright, on the subject of convict labor. He finds there are nearly 65,000 convicts at work in the prisons of the country, and that of these over 45,000 are engaged in some kind of productive work. As the report speaks of "institution," we presume it does not include the chain-gangs of the Southern States. Something less than 15,000 are working "on public account," while something more than that number are hired out on the contract plan, and less than ten thousand are leased. The estimated product of their labor shows that the labor of a convict is worth about three-fourths of that of a free man. If the contractor paid at this rate for prison labor, the competition from it might not be so disastrous as it is. But it is notorious that he often pays only twenty or thirty per cent. of what he would pay for free labor, and that he uses this advantage to extend and hold his market to the disadvantage of other employers and their workmen. It will be said that as there is but one convict at work for every three hundred persons who are engaged in mechanical, agricultural, and mining pursuits, it is not possible for the competition of their slave labor to do much harm. If they were distributed over the whole series of employments, it might not. But they really are concentrated in a few, shoe-making, barrel-making, and so forth, with results which are very oppressive to the free workmen in the same lines of production. They never are engaged in farming, and they are one in fifty-one of the persons employed in mechanical and mining pursuits.

THE statistics of Trade and Immigration are not so gratifying. They show that in the fiscal year which ended with last month we imported more, by \$56,823,015, than in the previous year, while we increased our exports by only \$35,180,074. The figures are:

	1885-6.	1886-7.
Exports,	\$679,259,751	\$716,704,904
Imports,	635,436,136	692,259,751
Balance,	43,823,615	24,545,153

This kind of a comparative balance-sheet does not speak well for our national housekeeping. We are much too heavily in debt to other countries, by reason of their investments in our securities, to be able to afford to sell them no more than \$24,545,153 worth in excess of what we buy of them, and of what we pay to them for the use of ships. Curiously enough it is not our old rival England to whom we sell less than we buy of her. The balance of trade

with her is heavily in our favor. But she so manages our trade and her own with other countries as to make our purchases of them pay for her purchases of us. And she will continue to do so, as long as we do not take steps to reestablish our merchant marine.

THE statistics of immigration show an increase from 328,995 to 484,116. Germany sent nearly a fourth, and England and Wales surpassed Ireland. As matters have gone for years past, there must be a very large body of Englishmen residing in America. Some of the English newspapers have referred to this fact with the hope that American politicians would soon find it at least as necessary to conciliate the British as the Irish vote. This ignores the peculiarities of this British immigration. When an Englishman comes to America, he either gives up his interest in his native country, or he does not become naturalized at all. It is estimated that there are forty thousand English and Scotch residents of Massachusetts who never have declared their intentions of becoming American citizens, and a movement is on foot to naturalize them in the lump, so that they may retaliate upon the Irish for such treatment as they received in celebrating the Queen's Jubilee in Faneuil Hall. Similarly New York swarms with this kind of British residents, and with unnaturalized Irish Protestants besides. The whole importing trade, as it is called, is mainly in their hands; that is they are commission agents for British and Scotch houses, and their advertising patronage supports the Free Trade newspapers, just as their subscriptions uphold the Free Trade clubs. They do not assume the responsibility of American citizenship because they generally have no intention of making this country their home. Like the Chinese, the Hungarians, and the Italians, they come to make some money and take it home with them. They strike no root in America, and have no sympathy with American ideas, although they indulge in very tall talk about their American experiences when they go back to the old country.

The Irish immigrants generally are very different from this. They throw themselves into our political life with the energy of natural politicians. They evince their entire competency to manage their own country under Home Rule, by managing the land of their adoption to an extent fully proportional to their numbers and their wealth. And with this they combine a vivid and unselfish interest in the welfare of their native land, which Americans grumble at and respect at the same time. It is this which makes the Irish in America outweigh even more than they outnumber the British immigrants. And many of the latter are heartily in sympathy with the Irish people on all Irish questions. We never have heard more fervent condemnation of England's Irish policy than from English and Scotch residents in America. Their removal to surroundings where the parish prejudices of home are not in the atmosphere enables them to appreciate the infamy of keeping a people starving and dependent upon the alms of the world.

The naturalization movement in Massachusetts is under the direction of certain English and Scotch societies, who have held a conference. It is said that they expect to add some 6,000 voters to the election lists within a year. But every such voter will be obliged to take oath before his naturalization that for the three years previous to his naturalization he has had the intention of becoming a citizen. How many of these British residents will be able to swear to that? And is there not, as in such cases generally a looseness about the counting of noses, which will lead to some disappointment when the results are all in?

THE Geological Survey reports a great increase last year in the output of the more important minerals. Silver, copper, and quicksilver show a decrease, but gold, iron, zinc, lead, coal, and petroleum show a marked advance in both quantity and value. The output of iron was worth more by a third than in 1885. But while coal increased in amount by a million and three quarter tons, the total value fell nearly four and a half million dollars. While the value of gold mined rose from \$31,801,000 to \$35,000,000, silver decreased from \$51,600,000 to \$51,000,000.

The total value of our mineral products is put at \$465,000,000, an increase of \$37,000,000 within the year. Of this gain \$30,433,360 was in the value of pig iron. These look like large figures, but they will be thought very small by the American statistician of half a century hence. If there be any field in which we have only touched the beginning of our resources, it is this of our mineral wealth. We have not taken the pains to ascertain one-half of what our country contains in this shape.

THE Democratic State Convention of Ohio met last week and put up its ticket for defeat in the Fall election. It now is recognized on all hands that Ohio is a Republican State, and that the Hoadly episode was due to an exceptional situation, which is not likely to recur. The Prohibitionist movement has passed its climax, and the excellent operation of the Dow law, and of its Local Option features especially, have satisfied the true friends of temperance that nothing is to be gained by driving the Republicans from power. Besides this, the changes effected in the election laws have made it less easy for the Oil Ring to show itself a decisive power in the politics of the State, and the conviction and punishment of several of its tools has had the effect of deterring the rest. So a fair count of the vote is secured, and with that count Ohio is certainly Republican.

Among the Democrats the question at issue was that of endorsing the national administration, or snubbing it in the fashion set by the Democratic Convention of Kentucky. The better elements of the party undoubtedly were in favor of an endorsement, but they would have been in a hopeless minority if they had not been reinforced by the army of officeholders and office-seekers. The trial of strength was on the choice of the candidate for the nomination to the governorship. The administration's man had a majority, but by no means a large one. And having carried this point, they were allowed to say their good word for Mr. Cleveland without resistance. Had Mr. James Campbell or Mr. Martin Foran been the choice, the resolution would have read more like that adopted in Kentucky, where the President was praised for what he never did, but censured by implication for fooling with the Mugwump faction, instead of making a clean sweep, and "calling the boys to warm their toes."

Of more importance is the resolution on the Tariff. It will be remembered that it was the Democrats of Ohio who originated that famous formula for the evasion of the Tariff issue, whose general adoption by Democratic state conventions caused Mr. Watterston to rend his hair. This year the sages of Ohio seem to have made up their minds that there is nothing to be got by evasion, or at least that the higher powers in Washington are not to be placated by dodging this question. So they say in their second plank:

"We demand such judicious reductions of the present burdensome tariff as shall result in producing a revenue sufficient only to meet the expenses of an economical administration of government, the payment of liberal pensions to Union soldiers and sailors, and the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt, and, if necessary, we favor such a reduction of internal revenue, except on liquors, as will prevent the accumulation of a surplus in the National Treasury, and we denounce any attempt to abolish the tax on liquors for the purpose of keeping up the present unjust, unequal and enormous tariff system."

It will be observed how little comfort Democrats like Mr. Foran and Mr. Randall can extract from this utterance. Their plan of free whiskey for the sake of the tariff is specifically denounced. It is true that a reduction—not a removal—of the other internal revenue duties is favored, if that be necessary to prevent the accumulation of a surplus. But the plain inference is that such a reduction, even of the taxes on tobacco and segars, is to be had only after the utmost has been done by the reduction of tariff duties and the enlargement of the free list, to effect a reduction of the revenue to the basis of the government's actual needs. There is no longer any pretense of claiming a restoration of the wool duties in the interest of the farmers. That was the cry last year,

when the Democrats drew up their platform to catch votes. This year it has been drawn to please the dispenser of offices.

THE attention of the President has been called to the fact that several office-holders under the national government sat as members of the convention, and that a still larger number were busy in working up the selection of delegates, or in pressing the merits of the administration upon the convention while it was in session. For our part we see no reason to object to any amount of political activity in office-holders which does not involve neglect of duty. We do not see that the acceptance of an office deprives a man of his rights as a citizen. But Mr. Cleveland entertains different views of the duties of officials. He has removed thousands of Republicans from office on the ground that they took part in conventions of their own party, when a Republican President was in office. And a year ago he issued an address to office-holders generally, in which he stigmatized such conduct as "unfair and indecent." The country has the right to ask whether Mr. Cleveland means to stand by his professions in this case, and to apply to Democratic officials the same rule that he does to Republicans. That he has overlooked the offense against his political code in other cases, is true; but true also that he had not at that time put his convictions on the subject into a formal, public, and official utterance of his displeasure with such practices.

If Mr. Cleveland decide to be consistent in this matter, there is another State than Ohio which will be benefited. The recent primary elections of the Democratic party in Baltimore were the scene of the usual struggle between the reforming element and the Gorman Ring. The latter was successful in securing a large majority in the convention thus elected. Much of this success was due to the zealous labors of Mr. Eugene Higgins, Mr. Morris Thomas, and other office-holders who belong to that Ring. We have not seen any charges that these worthy persons stuffed ballot-boxes, falsified return-sheets, or had recourse to any other of the methods with which their names are historically associated. Probably the recent conviction and summary punishment of their friends for such offenses has made them wary. But there can be no doubt that they were as active as though their superior in office had no scruples on the subject. And their success probably was due to the fact that they represent the Democracy of Baltimore much better than do the reformers. The average Baltimore Democrat has no quarrel with Messrs. Gorman, Higgins, and Thomas. He would resent very bitterly their punishment by the administration. And it is this preference, and not the offense of Mr. Cleveland in giving office to such men, that keeps Maryland from being a decently governed State. At the same time it was neither becoming to his office nor consistent with his professions for Mr. Cleveland to select such men for places of trust and responsibility.

FROM a collection of local statistics made by the *Manufacturers' Record*, we learn that the new industrial establishments created in the South in the first half of the present year represent an investment of capital to the amount of \$150,000,000. While it is true that large amounts of Northern capital have gone southward for investment, of late years, it is quite impossible that even the bulk of this large sum should have been taken into the South. It must have been found by the Southern people themselves, and that not by the diversion of capital from channels in which it has been rendering any service. The fact is that every civilized community has more or less of dormant capital, which may be brought into activity by its owners being satisfied that there is a proper opening for it. In a country like the South the amount of its capital is much greater than in one which has had a fair share of diversified industry. It exists in the form of unused credit, hoarded earnings, idle water-power, and unemployed labor. The towns of New England became centres of manufacture by just this use of their dormant capital, without drawing upon the accumulations of other districts, or diverting capital from

any channel in which it had been profitably invested. They had the advantage of growing up under a more elastic system of banking, which permitted the capitalization of a part of their property in paper-money and money of account—or bank-credits—with greater facility than is permitted under our national banking system. If the same facilities could be extended to the South by the establishment of a less costly method of banking, such a thing as the transfer of Northern capital to that section would be entirely needless.

It is the assumption of the Free Traders that there is no such thing as dormant capital, and that the establishment of a new industry by Protection or any similar cause must be through the diversion of capital from channels in which it is already flowing. It was not unnatural for economists writing in England to fall into this mistake. In that country the opportunities for investment are so varied that the percentage of dormant capital must be very small. But it is reprehensible for economists before whose eyes the process of evoking such capital goes forward to ignore its very existence. From what channels did New England draw the capital represented by her mills? Not from her agriculture, for that has not decayed in the least. It is true that much upland soil has been abandoned for the richer but formerly neglected river-bottoms, and that the concentration of her farming capital upon a smaller area has been the result. But at no time did the New England States produce so much food as to-day.

PRESIDENT John Taylor, of the Latter-Day Saints, is dead. He was the third occupant of the Presidency, and the least notable of the three. He had neither the originative leadership of Joseph Smith, nor the audacity and self-confidence of Brigham Young. His election was a surprise to the public, and to many of the Saints themselves. It was as much to keep out the younger Young, whose soundness on polygamy was questioned, as to reward his own merits, that the leaders of the Church united upon him. It now remains to be seen whether Mr. Young's show of loyalty in the meantime has regained him the confidence he forfeited by his bargain with his Philadelphia wife. If it have, he probably will succeed to the place filled by his father; and we should not be surprised in that event if the Church were to receive a new revelation on the subject of plural marriage.

THE recent death of Mr. R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia recalls the most painful months in our national history, when the plans of the Southern "fire-eaters" for the dissolution of the Union were coming to completion. Mr. Hunter was more actively identified with the movement than any other man, and nothing but the failure of Virginia to come to time prevented his election to the presidency of the Southern Confederacy. He stayed on in the United States Senate, as General Lee did in the army, until his State cast in her lot with the Confederacy. He thus was on hand to take part in the debate on the Morrill Tariff bill, in 1861, and then brought the charge,—now reproduced on no better authority in the Free Trade text-books,—that Pennsylvania was bought over to the Republican party by a promise to enact a high tariff! He lapsed out of sight and remembrance when his State did secede. At the close of the war he failed to secure an election to the national Senate. But when his friends came into power under Mr. Cleveland, he was given a small office which he held at the time of his death.

CHICAGO and Indianapolis have been enjoying the exposure of official rascality in judicial proceedings. In Chicago the Cook county officials have been on trial for robbing the county treasury by jobs which recall the operations of the Tweed gang in New York, although the amounts taken are very much smaller. In Indianapolis the Democratic officials who served at the last state and congressional election have been on trial for altering a return sheet, so as to give a judgeship to one of their party friends, although the Republican candidate had the majority of votes. The evidence in both cases is too clear to admit of much doubt of the

truth of the charges, and one of the Chicago officials has "given leg bail" and made off to Canada. In the Indiana case one of the Democratic officials made a clean breast of it as to the altering of the return-sheet, and says he was overborne by his party friends into keeping silence for the time. As nobody but the other officials had access to the sheet, the inference as to their guilt is very clear, but there are eight Democrats on the jury, so that it is expected that they will be given the benefit of a doubt. It would be far better for their party if these jurymen would do as did the Democrats and the judge in the recent prosecutions for similar offenses in Baltimore. It would help to remove the disgrace which such proceedings attach to the party, if Democrats were found uniting with Republicans for their punishment.

TWENTY-SEVEN Liberal Peers signalized the passage of the Irish Coercion bill by entering a solemn protest against the measure on the minutes of the House of Lords. No such protests are permitted in the House of Commons, but they are sanctioned by old custom in the other house. As they are resorted to only upon very serious occasions they are regarded as important documents in the legislative history of the country, and Prof. Thorold Rogers has collected and published the whole series, closing with that presented twenty years ago by certain Peers who voted against the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Since that time no protest has been offered until this one, which is the more notable as it is signed by Lord Kensington, who had detached himself from the rest as opposed to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy. Earl Spencer, who probably knows Ireland better than any other man in the upper house, might have written the protest. It declares that the effect of the law must be to drive discussion and agitation out of the comparatively safe because public channels in which it has flowed, into those of secret associations, in which it will be bitterer because less responsible. But who expects the great stupid party to understand this, when even the Liberals under Mr. Gladstone tried to suppress the National League, and only succeeded in forcing it to change its name?

In Ireland itself there evidently is a very strong feeling on the subject of the new law. As an indication of the extent to which its existence is making the administration of law infamous, we may take the resignation of several members of the constabulary force, who give up their places rather than be concerned in the enforcement of it. Nothing like this occurred in any previous instance of increased severity. The constabulary is a national body, and it is so well paid that places on it are sought long before they are vacated. It is drilled as a military force, and nothing is left undone to give it a military *esprit de corps*, and to keep it out of the current of popular feeling and movements. No man is sent on duty into the county to which he belongs. In spite of all these precautions the better and more sensitive members of the force begin to feel that their lives have become a burden to them when their masters and employers have begun to use them for the suppression of all freedom of discussion and all popular liberty. And where one takes the step of resigning, we may be sure that hundreds would if they could afford it.

THERE are thirty-two counties in the four provinces of Ireland. Of these just thirty have been proclaimed under the Coercion Law. Seventeen have been brought under the whole severity of the act, so that the constitutional guarantees are practically at an end in them, as though they were in a state of siege. In this blackest list are the whole five counties of Connaught and the six of Munster, besides four of Leinster and three of Ulster. Thirteen are subjected to the operation of a part of the act. Some remnant of liberty is left them, but the slightest act of resistance to authority will put their people outside the ordinary process of law and bring them under a rule like that of Russia in Poland or of Germany in Alsace. In this list are included all the remaining counties of Ulster and all but two of the remaining counties of Leinster. In Queen's county, where eviction long ago displaced men by cattle, there is no coer-

cion, and the same is true of County Louth, which lies between the Boyne and Ulster. What the Louth people have done to be thus disgraced we do not know, but the name of their county and of Queen's appears in none of the lists telegraphed us. Antrim also was omitted from the first list, but was added a day later. But Louth does not entirely escape. There is a list of proclaimed cities also, ten in all, and Drogheda is among them.

This certainly is going about Coercion by wholesale. If the English people had assured the ministry of their entire satisfaction with that policy, instead of indicating their disgust with the breach of the pledges against Coercion made at the last general election, Mr. Balfour and his friends could hardly have done more. They have succeeded in disgusting their own friends. Mr. Chamberlain, who has wit enough to know what the by-elections mean, is among the first to complain that the Unionists were not consulted before this step was taken. And the Ulster loyalists are in a rage. They will not be soothed by hearing that their beloved province was proclaimed in order to keep up a show of impartiality and so quiet the British democracy. They want no impartiality and they never did. What a loyalist does should be above criticism, and above all from criticism from the Tories. But they will grow calmer as experience shows them that it is one thing to proclaim a county, and quite another to enforce the proclamation.

But will the English people become calmer as they look more closely into the records of Irish counties, and observe how differently they have been treated? Here, for instance, is Wexford in the blacker list. There has been no disturbance in that county throughout the whole of its later history. Here are Armagh and Tyrone in the list less severely treated. It is enough to say that Lurgan and Portadown are in the former county, and Dungannon in the latter. The telegraphic despatches of the last five years furnish the comment, although these come mainly from the enemies of the Irish people and their national aspirations.

RIGHT on the heels of this proclamation business comes the sage conjecture of Mr. Smalley and other London newsmongers that the Home Rule party are about to throw Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party over, and to make an alliance with the Tories. The only ground for this is that the Tories have been scared by the by-elections into amending their Irish Land bill on lines pointed out by Mr. Chamberlain and his Unionist friends, who urge that something must be done to conciliate the British voter by a show of generosity toward the Irish farmer. Certainly the Home Rulers would be easily won if that kind of a frightened concession were their price. But in truth the day is past when a land bill of any kind can be a decisive element in satisfying the demands of the Irish people. It is not lower rents but the power to manage their affairs that they demand. Mr. Parnell is quite right in getting all he can from the fears of the Tories; but he is not such a fool as to give them any thanks for what he gets. And besides their amended bill has not passed the House of (land-) Lords.

THE VOICE OF OHIO.

IT is satisfactory to those who desire to see a broad and earnest effort next year to resume in the hands of a Republican president the administration of national affairs that the Ohio Convention at Toledo has acted with so much of vigor and of candor. The Republicans of that State, realizing that they have amongst their own number the most experienced and perhaps the most able leader of the national party, have resolved to present him as their choice for the Presidency, and have expressed this resolution so definitely and so emphatically as to leave no room for questioning their proposals.

This action is what we had anticipated. It seemed incredible that the Ohio Republicans, when once the issue was squarely presented to them, would hesitate to give Senator Sherman a manly and full endorsement. They have so long had his strong leadership, and so often have enjoyed the advantage of his forceful and

comprehensive mind in presenting their case, that it must have been a wonderful plea that could have induced them to pass him by. We do not lose sight of the attachment of some Ohio Republicans to Mr. Blaine. They, like others in other States, followed him in the campaign of 1884 with an enthusiasm that does not cool, and, as it was half a century ago in the case of Mr. Clay, they would like to vote for him time after time, and year after year, making his support the political sentiment of a lifetime. But in Ohio, as elsewhere, the sober facts of the situation overshadow merely personal and sentimental considerations. It is seen there that the contest of 1888 must be one of the most serious importance to the Republican party. It must make then its best effort to elect its President, for the penalty of failure, in all probability, would be a protracted exclusion from the national administration. The situation is one which must bring to the front the party's soundest judgment and ripest statesmanship, and which does not tolerate anything that falls short of this.

It will no doubt be said that the action at Toledo is not really what it appears to be; that it has been taken with a mental reservation; and that in the election of delegates to the national convention, a few months hence, it will be found that Mr. Blaine has again divided the Ohio delegation, and crippled the friends of Mr. Sherman. We can wait to see how true or how false these predictions may be. If true, it will be a misfortune to the Republican cause. Ohio should move straightforwardly, as she has begun openly and boldly. Her support of Mr. Sherman is fit and just, and more than this, it steadies and calms the national situation. It gives those Republicans who think a chance to be heard. It gives the soberness and discernment of the party the opportunity of expression, without being drowned in sentimental clamor. It should be adhered to, therefore, in good faith, and to the uttermost syllable of what is now declared.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL AS AN ORANGEMAN.

THE great English physicist has been reminding the world that he is of Irish birth. Since the time when Michael Faraday made "his greatest discovery in discovering that young Irishman," until very recently, nobody has had much occasion to recall the fact of Professor Tyndall's nativity. His eloquent voice has never been raised in behalf of any Irish interest. His public influence has not been exerted on any great occasion in behalf of the land of his birth. His discursive intellect has not been employed to find any cure for her manifold miseries. We never heard for instance of his denouncing the English government for their neglect to make such a coast survey of Ireland as would make her fisheries safe and profitable. Not even on the lines of scientific work has Prof. Tyndall associated his name or influence with anything or any institution that was Irish. We cannot count it an exception that he delivered his address in Belfast, as the President of the British Association. That Association as its name indicates, has no proper association with Ireland, and its members and president went to Belfast only by way of having a picnic. That Prof. Tyndall felt that he owed anything to the land which gave him birth, never appeared until his marriage to a lady of a Tory family in England roused him to a passionate opposition to the wishes of his countrymen, and to passionate abuse of the great statesman who has declared for an agreement to their wishes.

At last, however, Prof. Tyndall's eloquent voice and facile pen have been enlisted in the discussion of Irish problems. The magnificent power he shows as a phrase-maker has not deserted him. How the average Tory debater must wish that they had him in the House of Commons, to dilate upon the wiles of "the political gamester recklessly playing with the fortunes of nations," and upon "Liberal England and Liberal Scotland fouled in the meshes of one perverted intellect." But perhaps Prof. Tyndall would not find his seat in Parliament an easy one. He would have to face the quick-witted members of the Home Rule delegation

who have Irish tongues in their heads as clever as his own, and who can make phrases and utter retorts as cleverly as he. And when he began to dilate upon the wickedness of "handing over the scattered loyalists of Ireland to the tender mercies of the Romish hierarchy," the retort would not be far to seek. What has the author of that Belfast address to do with the differences between one religious communion and another? To one who finds in Matter "the promise and the potency of every form of life," Irish Protestantism with its passionate orthodoxy must be a superstition hardly, if at all, less baneful than Romanism itself. How charmed Dr. Watts and his Belfast associates must be to find the gentleman who horrified them twelve years ago by his unqualified materialism now hurrying to the rescue of their imperilled Protestantism! Macaulay says of James II. that when acting as viceroy in Scotland he tortured the Covenanters about "the difference between two roads to hell." Something like this is the zeal of Professor Tyndall about the difference between the two creeds in Ireland. In his heart he cannot care a straw about either of them unless the public proclamation of his scientific point of view was a piece of rhetoric merely. Yet he alleges that difference as a ground for resisting the demand of the Irish nation that it shall manage its own affairs.

There are many people who do feel as Prof. Tyndall professes to feel about this religious issue in Ireland. They are not those who have seen the course of the Irish nationalist movement from within, and who know how completely it has been the victory of lay opinion over priestly dictation. There is no stronger indication of the ability and purpose of the Irish people to keep their national affairs free from the contamination of mere sectarianism than is furnished by the solid resistance of that people to the all but solid pressure of their hierarchy. Nobody who has not seen it from within can realize how much pressure was borne, and how manfully. Those who did see that require no farther pledge as to the maintenance of religious peace in Ireland.

Besides this, the chance for any religious dissension is very scanty. Ireland has and is to have no ecclesiastical establishment. The statutory Parliament to be created by Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill will be debarred expressly from any legislation on that subject, or any which shall favor any sect at the expense of any other. The only question that involves a religious element which can come before the Dublin Parliament is that of education. On that the Roman Catholics of Ireland generally are in entire agreement with Prof. Tyndall's new clients, "the scattered loyalists" of Ireland. The more pronounced a loyalist or Orangeman an Irish Protestant is, the more he agrees with the Catholic hierarchy in hating the "godless" schools and colleges which the English government half a century ago set up in Ireland. The two classes will join their forces to clear them out, root and branch, and to substitute for them denominational schools and colleges, in which religious instruction shall be given, not on the lines of the Belfast Address.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE SERVICE IN CHINA.

TELEGRAMS from China have announced, and statements by gentlemen here, well informed as to the facts, have confirmed the announcement, that the imperial government in China has made a concession to an American syndicate for the establishment of a telephone system in that country. The decree to this effect was drawn up some days ago, and dispatches from Tien-tsin, including an official one from the Viceroy Li, announce its formal issue, during the present week.

It will be realized at once by those who have given attention to the social and political condition of China how important this step is likely to be. For years, the nations of Western Europe, and many enterprising capitalists in this country, have been endeavoring to secure concessions from the Chinese government for the right to build railways, and construct other improvements in China. The urgency of these endeavors, the persistency with which they have been pressed, the influence of diplomacy and private solicitation used in their behalf, would form a curious and extensive chapter. It has, however, become plain to those engaged

in them that no concession of value could be obtained from the Chinese, in which the government itself did not assume the initiative. In other words, that the imperial authorities would move only when they were ready, and then strictly on the lines of their own domestic policy. No urgency of outside capitalists would avail to secure concessions which the government had not itself first moved to grant.

Several months ago, conferences were begun between the Chinese envoy to the United States, Mr. Chang Yen Hoon, and Mr. Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, relating to the establishment in Chinese cities of a telephone system, and these had so far progressed that in March of the present year Mr. Barker and the gentlemen whom he had associated with him sent out to China a confidential commission to perfect in that country the arrangements proposed by the Envoy. Mr. Simon A. Stern went as the personal and financial representative of Mr. Barker, and Count Eugene de Mitkiewicz, an accomplished gentleman of Russian birth, was charged with the semi-diplomatic duties relating to the mission. It appears that their trip has been entirely successful, and that the plan of operations contemplated by the Chinese envoy has received the approval of the imperial government. Mr. Stern has telegraphed that he and his companions will sail from Yokohama, on their return, about the middle of August, and meantime some progress will have been made in constructing experimental telephone lines by a party of electricians sent out by Mr. Barker at nearly the same time with Count Mitkiewicz and Mr. Stern.

The question will doubtless be asked why telephones should be adopted in China, instead of telegraphs. It is to be remembered, first, that the adaptation of the telephone to use in long distances has lately been wonderfully developed, and it becomes probable that it will practically serve most of the purposes of communication for which the latter has been employed. This being true, it must be considered that the Chinese language presents great difficulties to any system of telegraphy. As its system of writing is ideographic, not phonographic, it has by far too many characters to be reproduced by any method of telegraphy. But the telephone seems to furnish the means of overcoming this difficulty. It is true that the Chinese dialects differ so widely from each other that those who speak them are mutually unintelligible. But there also is an official Chinese—the Mandarin dialect—which is used in government affairs. On this or a similar basis it is probable the government proposes to establish a telephone system throughout the empire as extensive and for military purposes as efficient as the telegraph systems of Western nations.

What further steps, if any, the Chinese government may be desirous of taking in reference to railroads, banks, mines, or manufactures, THE AMERICAN is not in a position to state, but the imperial officials will no doubt pursue the same policy as to them that has marked the first step. They will take the initiative in their own way and at their own time. It is, however, matter for congratulation in regard to the concession now made, that American enterprise will be employed, and that the confidence of Oriental peoples in our abilities and our methods is thus strongly signified.

THE AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE 19th session of the American Philological Association, held in Burlington, Vt., between July 12th and 14th, was in all senses successful, proving both a pleasant and profitable meeting. The University of Vermont, beautifully situated on the highest part of the town, afforded the association a fitting home, and the Billings Library, a building in Richardson's best style, and containing the celebrated collection of the late George P. Marsh, was appropriately given over to the assembled philologists. For the first time in many years, the Association was compelled to regret the absence of Professor Whitney, whose health suffered a severe shock last year, the result of overwork. Though by no means completely restored, and though still prevented from exhibiting his former activity, Prof. Whitney is yet growing stronger and all will be glad to learn that he is again busying himself with those pursuits which have done so much to shed lustre on American scholarship.

The recent meeting presented to the outside public fewer points of interest than some of its predecessors. Many of the papers were purely technical, on subjects which generally convince the average newspaper man that philologists are a species of harmless lunatics, to be classed with Summer Schools of Philosophy and the late lamented Daniel Pratt. Dr. C. K. Nelson, of Brookeville, Md., opened with a notice of the third part of Murray's New English Dictionary; he discussed some of the etymologies there given and asserted, by actual count, that the third part contained 8,965 words more than the corresponding portion of Webster. Prof. W. S. Scarborough, of Wilberforce, O., the only colored member of the Association, discussed and dissented from Grote's rendering of an-

elpistoi, Thucydides, vi. 17. Dr. E. G. Sihler of New York called attention to the strength and beauty of Cæsar's Gallic War. He thought that our full appreciation of Cæsar was prevented by the fact of his being the first Latin author read in schools, and therefore indissolubly associated with grammatical grind.

The first evening session was devoted to an address of welcome by President Bukham, of the University of Vermont, and to the annual address of the President of the association, Prof. A. C. Merriam of Columbia College. He preferred making a contribution to science, instead of giving the usual resumé of the work of the past year, and accordingly gave an account of the most recently discovered Greek inscriptions and showed their importance for the history of the Greek alphabet. President Merriam is now on his way to Greece, where he will act as the director of the American School at Athens. His address was read by the Secretary.

Prof. R. B. Richardson, of Dartmouth College, gave a paper entitled "Æschines' Reticence." He reviewed the political conditions which preceded the orations of Demosthenes and Æschines, and discussed the possible reasons which prevented Æschines from replying to the charges made by Demosthenes against the mother of Æschines. Dr. C. K. Nelson gave an elaborate discussion of the Epistle to the Hebrews, which he assigns to St. Luke.

The nearest approach to a popular paper was that by Prof. F. A. March, of Lafayette College, on Standard English. Sweet, and the English phoneticians generally, whom Prof. March described as people using no part of their head above their ears, are now asserting that language is different for each individual. And each is trying to record his own pronunciation. For the various individuals in London this is not very different, and as a result we have Londonese. The tendency of such studies Prof. March deprecated. He contended that there really was a standard language, that it is preserved in our literature and is embodied in our dictionaries and grammars, which are based on that literature. The pronunciation is not to be left to any one locality, but is to be learned through the tradition and practice of great orators and actors. In this way dialects will conform to the standard of the literary language. This literary language Prof. March thought capable of improvement by reason, which works in opposition to phonetic law. The paper occasioned an interesting discussion.

After this Professor T. D. Seymour, of Yale, gave, by request, a historical sketch of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. He stated that Dr. Charles Waldstein, of New York, had agreed to accept the post of permanent director, provided an endowment fund of one hundred thousand dollars could be raised during the course of a year. Ten thousand dollars of this has already been subscribed; the twenty-five thousand previously raised was for the purpose of erecting a building. After a paper by Prof. Edward B. Clapp, of Jacksonville, Ill., on "Conditional Sentences in Æschylus," Prof. Morris Jastrow, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania, gave a review of the first part of Delitzsch's Assyrian Dictionary. He explained and commended the magnitude of the undertaking, though he thought the treatment too full and too detailed for a dictionary. He especially called attention to the fact that Delitzsch is not so decided in his views on the Sumer-Akkadian question as he formerly was, and that he now seems to be inclining to the theory of Halevy that the so-called Sumer-Akkadian language is but the cypher invented by the priests. Prof. James B. Greenough, of Harvard, gave a paper on "Some Latin Etymologies," in the course of which he defended the derivation of *elementa* from the letters *l, m, n*.

Dr. Cyrus Adler, of the Johns Hopkins University, then read a paper on the article on Semitic Languages in the Cyclopædia Britannica. He attempted to establish what Professor Nöldeke there denied, that Assyrian is the Sanskrit of the Semitic tongues, and asserted that Professor Nöldeke's professed ignorance of Assyrian, and his unwillingness to accept the results reached by Assyriologists prevented him from fairly representing the present state of Semitic science. This paper, too, gave rise to considerable discussion.

Prof. William F. Allen, of the University of Wisconsin, described the monetary crisis at Rome, A. D. 33, as indicated in Tacitus (*Ann.* vi. 33). Prof. W. G. Hale of Cornell gave two papers. In the first he proposed a new and fuller tense nomenclature in Latin Grammar, viz: present perfect, past perfect, future perfect; present imperfect, past imperfect, future imperfect; present aorist, past aorist, future aorist. His second paper was devoted to the history and functions of the *cum*-construction in Latin. Dr. Herbert Weir Smyth, of Johns Hopkins University, described the peculiarities of the Arcado-Cyprian dialect, and Prof. Ernest M. Pease, of Bowdoin College, discussed the relative value of the various manuscripts of Terence. Mr. S. Rouse, of Ontario, gave an explanation of his theory of vowels—that they are musical sounds which if pronounced in a certain order are separated by an interval of one-fourth.

The Association elected as President for the ensuing year, Dr.

Isaac H. Hall, of the Metropolitan Museum, N. Y., and Vice-Presidents Profs. T. D. Seymour of Yale and Charles R. Lanman of Harvard. The next meeting will be held at Amherst.

As usual, there was a report on Spelling Reform which expressed the desire of publishing a dictionary in the interest of the Reform. The Spelling Reform Association met, transacted some business, and reelected its officers of the previous year.

THE ASCENDENCY OF THE PHOTOGRAPH IN ART.

THE appearance of Mr. Muybridge's imposing work¹ on animal locomotion will serve to direct increased attention to the extent to which the traditions and ideals of art are being modified by the influences of Photography. To understand this it is not necessary that we should accept the records of movement which the instantaneous photograph gives as something more satisfactory than the conventions which have become the vernacular of art, and indeed it is probable that the investigation of rapid movements by means of these supersensitive plates is the least profitable part of the service which photography has rendered art. For the question,—always an open one,—as to whether the appearance of rapidly moving bodies was a very proper subject for the immovable record which the artist produces, seems hardly to admit of an affirmative answer, now that we know what so many of these movements really are. But if the least practical, these instantaneous prints are the most pronounced evidences of the influence noted above. *Modern art is dominated by the idea of literalness for which the photograph stands.*

To confound this literalness with truthfulness is manifestly a mistake, although it is one which is often made. There are great truths and little ones; truths of inner life and of outward expression, these last corresponding to the first, sometimes, but very often, as everybody knows, not corresponding to them at all. To catch a man's words is something, but to find out how he really feels is quite another matter.

Now, while the photograph fails to render the higher truths of appearance, truths of tone, of light, of color,—even of color values,—it does give with a degree of fidelity of which art never dreamed before its invention, certain truths, of form and that infinity of detail the sense of which is so overpowering in the natural scene and the influence which the invention has exerted in reforming the standards by which all works of art are judged, by familiarizing the public with the kind of truth whose attainment is possible with even such limited means, is almost incalculable.

For it is not alone the old-fashioned portrait painting and miniature painting, with the feebly traced lines which separated the one from sign painting and the other from jeweller's work, that has been superseded,—all other forms of art, literary and plastic as well as graphic, have been correspondingly affected,—and in describing the most characteristic of recent work in any one of them the term "photographic" is constantly used.

In some respects the gain which has resulted is unquestionable; in the humbler or at least more popular forms of art, it is immense. Not only are the published pictures which find their way to the walls of the more modest homes something infinitely better than anything that was ever seen there before the application of photography to engraving, but, as has already been said, photography has so familiarized the common mind with the real appearance of vast numbers of things that the conventional representations of them which were current enough a few years ago are no longer accepted. Turn to any illustrated book or magazine, even the very best printed twenty-five years ago, and notice what kind of work used to be accepted as represented a horse, for example. Not a trotting horse, mind you, or a galloping horse, but just a horse. Study him a little, in detail, and see whether the thing that does duty as his head or his heel is really enough like that important part of his anatomy to satisfy the mind of anybody who knows how these members actually look. I think it will not be denied that up to a certain point work of a similar class,—by which I mean that representing about the same ambitious aim, and executed by draughtsmen of about the same natural capacity, (for the amount of natural capacity, in the world is probably as constant a quantity as its light or its heat),—is vastly more satisfactory than it was twenty-five years ago. And this improvement is, I think, due not merely to the multiplication of art schools, although this has exerted an appreciable influence, of course, but largely to the enlightening influence of the photograph.

But the influence of photography has not been an unmixed good. In the higher forms of art a distinct lowering of aim, to be traced to this cause. Men have learned to care more for the kind of fidelity to nature for which the photograph stands, and to neglect, in attaining this, the higher truths which it is powerless to record.

So true is this that the term "photographic," so often used, implies almost always a limitation which is almost a reproach. Does not the quality which it describes mainly consist, after all, in the elaboration or observance of details, conspicuous enough,—often painfully so,—in nature, but which it has always been the aim of the real masters to strip away as non-essentials? And does not the directing of so much energy to the things which it has been left to photography to discover imply an unmistakable lowering of the aim of the artist?

It does this by exalting the merely imitative side of his craft. For however much we may choose to make of the interest of a faithful rendering of any actual scene, merely because it is faithful, it will not do to forget that that which makes the painter's work deserve to rank with that of minds of the highest order is this exercise of powers which belong only to the highest order of mind. Now the faculty of imitation, considered by itself, is not such a power. It is often phenomenally developed in minds of very low order indeed, and while accuracy of delineation is not to be rated as a thing of small importance, and while it is, *up to a certain point*, about all that is to be expected of an artist, there is a point, all the same, beyond which something else is to be thought of and where all that deserves to be called success is achieved on lines with which the painstaking accuracy of the schoolboy and the fidelity of the photograph alike have nothing to do.

I remember, when I was a student, being shocked and somewhat indignant at reading some of John Stuart Mill's very discouraging remarks about art,—how it could not flourish again because really great men who once found opportunities and careers open to them as artists didn't and couldn't do so any more, and all that. It is hard, of course, but was there not some truth in Mill's feeling, and is not the development of the passion, on the part of public and painter alike, for imitation of the more obvious and outward things, to the exclusion of the aims which link the painter's performance with other forms of the exercise of creative power, mainly responsible for this discouraging sign? L. W. M.

MRS. FREMONT'S SOUVENIRS.¹

THE reminiscences of an intelligent woman who has had opportunities for wide observation are always charming, and the pleasure of such recollections is increased if the reciter has been associated with the great actors in the world's affairs. Such heightened pleasure can be found in Mrs. Frémont's "Souvenirs of my Time." Though written chiefly for girls, and in one chapter for boys, they will captivate adults as well. As the daughter of Senator Benton she was from childhood brought in contact with all the diverse elements of American society from Washington to St. Louis, and by her marriage with Lieutenant Frémont her acquaintance was extended to the Pacific Coast. In time her American "souvenirs" extend from the Bodisco wedding, in the presidency of Martin Van Buren, until her husband returned to Washington as the first Senator from the Golden State. The succession of picturesque sketches abounds in sunny passages. As the author says in speaking of the doings of Congress, "There is so much told of what is unlovely and of bad report that I for one prefer to dwell only on what is good. In great trials of our country—the war, the yellow fever scourge in the South, great fires and widespread calamities—the prompt, thoroughly sustained generosity and good feeling of our people as a whole has been something to make the heart glad and thankful. And Congress only represents these people. So I choose to be a poor artist and paint as Queen Elizabeth ordered—leaving out the shadows." To change the figure, we might say that the palatable dish presented does not, to our taste, need this saving pinch of salt, but we will not dispute the cook's judgment.

With the aid of Mrs. Frémont's book, let us get a woman's view of a minor event in Tyler's presidency. Young Prince de Joinville came to America, not as his father had come, some forty years before, seeking an asylum, but in command of a frigate; that father being then king of the French. In his honor the President gave not only a dinner, but a ball also. "It was said there was Cabinet remonstrance against dancing in the White House as a 'want of dignity,' but Mr. Tyler rightly thought a dance would best please a young navy man and a Frenchman, and had therefore a charming and unusually brilliant ball. All our army and navy officers were in uniform, as the Prince and his suite wore theirs, and, for the son of a king, the diplomatic corps were in full court dress. Mrs. Tyler was an invalid and saw only her old friends, but Mrs. Robert Tyler, the wife of the eldest son, was every way fitted to be the lady of the White House. From both her parents, especially her witty and beautiful mother, she had society qualifications and tact, while the President's youngest daughter was beautiful as well as gentle and pleasant. Mr. Web-

¹ ANIMAL LOCOMOTION. An Electro-Photographic Investigation of Consecutive Phases of Animal Movements. By Eadweard Muybridge. Published under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania. 1887.

² SOUVENIRS OF MY TIME. By Jessie Benton Frémont. Pp. 393. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. 1887.

ster, as Secretary of State, was, next to the President, the chief person. For fine appearance, for complete fitness for that representative position, both Mrs. Webster and himself have never been surpassed. The Prince was tall and fine-looking, and Miss Tyler and himself opened the ball, while those of us who knew French well were assigned to his officers.

"The Prince must have had pleasant memories of his American, visit for later [in 1861] he came back, bringing a young son, Pierre de Penthièvre, to our Naval Academy at Annapolis, where, I have heard both foreign and home authorities on education say, the course of training was uncommonly full, useful, and developing. There the lad was promptly rechristened by the midshipmen, Peter Ponteever, and became a favorite."

Mrs. Frémont gives a chapter on the "Family Life of the White House" and thus discusses the impossible economy once required of the head of the nation. "The house was damply cold, and the whole expense of warming and lighting it came upon the President. For some time back this has been otherwise provided for. None but few expenses fall upon the President. All the present well ordered service of the house, as well as its warming and lighting, the fine kitchen-gardens, etc., the forage and stable service, are provided for with many added things, which fully double the present salary of fifty thousand dollars. But when it was only twenty-five thousand dollars with every possible demand to be met from that, it was a heavy pull. Mr. Van Buren had the glass screen put quite across that windy entrance hall, and great wood fires made a struggle against the chill of the house, but it was so badly underdrained that in all long rains the floors of kitchens and cellars were actually under water. No summer residence was then provided for the President. They stayed on through heat and cold. Mr. Fillmore, after the death of President Taylor, was the first to avoid the house when the marshes between it and the river made malaria inevitable; he rented and lived in a pretty place on Georgetown Heights, known as the 'English cottage.' But with all drawbacks those ladies of the White House made it a succession of friendly, dignified, and honorable memories for those who knew them there." In another chapter, devoted to those memorable ladies, Mrs. Madison and Mrs. Hamilton, our author tells how President Madison, in order to discharge his obligations on leaving Washington, had to give his note for five thousand dollars to a wealthy cousin, while the purchase of the Madison Papers at a later day was simply a means of relieving the pressing needs of his venerable widow.

The foreign series of "souvenirs" follows closely in time the American series, and passes lightly from Havre to Copenhagen and Salzburg, yet centres chiefly at Paris. Here Mrs. Frémont saw Louis Napoleon's official entrance as Emperor after the *coup d'état*. In rebuttal of Kinglake's charge that Napoleon III. was deficient in personal courage, she states that on this occasion she "saw him ride alone, no troops, and not a single officer within forty feet of him to his front or rear, and open space on either side of him, along the broad avenue [of the Champs Elysées] densely lined by crowds. Quite separated and alone. His head bare. In one hand he held the reins. In the other his hat. Only his horse was to share any harm that might come to him." And yet "the Republicans who had put him in power had warned him he should die if he altered the Republican form of government." His courage on that occasion captivated the French people, but his marriage was from first to last a fatal blunder. Says Mrs. Frémont: "The astonishment and indignation, too, of French people—high and low—was great when they knew it was to be only a lady of society, and not even a Frenchwoman, who was to be their Empress. All Paris knew her by sight, and her fine horsemanship made her especially noticeable where so few women rode; and her undeniable beauty was offset by an equally undeniable 'loud style.'" The eye-witness thus testifies of the marriage procession: "Slowly advancing came the bride and bridegroom in a 'glass coach,' drawn by eight superb English horses—bright bays. This 'glass coach' we had seen at the Trianon at Versailles where it was kept among other state carriages of past royalty. It had been used by Marie Antoinette and Marie Louise, the royal Austrians whose fate it had been to become political hostages to France. High-swung, with great length between the front and hind wheels, it seemed more like a great bonbonnière than a carriage; of the shape children know from the English fairy-tale pictures of Cinderella's coach, it was completely of glass except the floor and the roof and its necessary supports. These were all thickly gilded. On top was a gold crown. The seats were covered with white satin. The Emperor and Empress—for the civil marriage which French law requires to come first had legally made her Empress the day before—sat beside each other; on the front seat was her ermine wrap and an immense bouquet of orange blossoms. His uniform and stars and orders gave him some brilliancy, but all eyes were on the pale bride. She must have had the feeling attributed to her; for everywhere her peculiar look was noticed, and all the papers, foreign

and French, said about the same as we thought—and what time proved true—that the French people did not like her and that the crowds which were there to see her marriage would more eagerly drive her from the Tuileries. As they did. And but for the Italian minister, M. de Nigra, M. de Lesseps, and the American, Dr. Evans, they would have taken her life."

The extracts we have made sufficiently show the feminine character of the book. A French tone is perceptible in more than her title; as a whole it is pleasant reading for a summer day and not without its lessons in manners and morals. Mrs. Frémont's loyalty to the memory of her father is very marked, and her record may help to give a juster view of that notable figure in American statesmanship.

AT END OF TWILIGHT.

"Quand vient le crépuscule au fond d'un valon noir.—VICTOR HUGO.

A LAMP'S light streaks yon dusky road,
Winding away far up the hill
To meet the twilight heaven, still
Faint-tinged with memories of day—
Pale-rose and beryl gleams astray
Below dark clouds, where erst abode,
Like a grand symbol of love's bliss,
The carmine of the dying sun's last kiss.

Save for that lamp, the height is dim
With shadowed rocks and gloom of woods,
Where leafless cheerlessness fast broods
About the tangled throng of boughs.
Haunt of the blasts which there carouse
O' nights with mutters fierce and grim;
Though on this night awakens no sound—
All, all is in a solemn silence bound.

Sad picture for the tired eye's rest,
Yet not without a certain charm,
The lurking likelihood of harm,
That glamor of the undefined
Which so allures the pensive mind:
Sad picture, yet the welkin's breast
Greets the wan lamp's light with the far,
Scintillant silver of the evening star.

WILLIAM STRUTHERS.

April 2d, 1887.

REVIEWS.

SEBASTOPOL. By Count Leo Tolstōi. Translated from the French by Frank D. Millet. With an introduction by W. D. Howells. Pp. 241. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THIS, although not the earliest of its author's works in point of production, was the one which made his reputation, as it was published before "The Cossacks" and "Childhood and Youth," though written later. It at once commanded attention as showing that Russia had produced another novelist not unworthy to take rank with Turgeneff and Gogol. Yet it is said to have had a narrow escape from suppression by the censorship, as it did not correspond with official ideas in every part. The author was too realistic in his description of the conduct of the Russian soldiers under the terrible fire of the siege. He did not make them dignified enough, while he certainly could not be charged with failing to appreciate their courage and loyalty. Fortunately the wooden-headed official was got to hear reason, and the world was given the inside picture of the struggle in which Russia fought so well, if to so little purpose. It is not often that men of genius have described military events from first-hand knowledge. Goethe's account of the wretched campaign of the Allies against France is one of the few exceptions. Tolstōi's "Sebastopol," therefore, possesses the unusual interest of being the story of a siege as seen by a great author in actual service. Its writer entered the Russian army for service in the Caucasus—in Lesghistan, not Circassia, as the books have it—before the outbreak of the war of 1854-6. He was shut up in Sebastopol during the whole siege, and sent to a Russian magazine the three sketches whose translation make up this volume.

Those of us who remember the events of the terrible winter and fore-summer of 1854-55 carry in their recollection the suffering of the French and English soldiers chiefly. Whatever may have been our sympathies in the struggle, it was from English and French sources that we derived our information of what was going forward. Very few read General Todleben's account of the Russian defense, and those who did would not get a very lively idea of occurrences. So now for the first time we are able to real-

ize what the siege was to the besieged, to feel something of the terrible and deepening strain of danger and watchfulness, which at last wore out the phlegmatic Russians. Tolstoi makes us feel this by taking three points in the history, and bringing before us three distinct groups of Russian officers, with common soldiers in the background. The dates of the three stories are given misleadingly in this translation. The Russian calendar, as everybody knows, is the unreformed, or Julian calendar. It was in September, 1855, that the Malakoff was stormed by the French, and the Russian forces were obliged to withdraw across the bay. But here the date is given as August, 1855, without any notification to the reader.

So much for the historical interest of the book. As for its interest as a work of art, there is enough to justify very high praise, but not such extravagant laudation as Mr. Howells has seen fit to prefix to it by way of introduction. We can imagine nothing but disappointment to the reader who has formed his ideas of the Russian novelist from what our American has written. He will find here graphic and powerful descriptions, keen analysis of character and motive, and subtle portrayal of the operations of our human nature in undress. He will recognize the genuine pathos of the story of the younger Keseltzoff, the mere lad who falls in the defense of the Malakoff, after fearing that he was going to show himself a poltroon. All this and much more will gratify him as genuine and strong writing by a really great author. But when he is asked to accept Tolstoi as the greatest of living imaginative writers, and to regard his theorizings as the authentic interpretation of Christ's teachings, we think he will be apt to feel something like a decided revulsion. Tolstoi is the fashion of the hour, and the fashion might be a great deal worse. But we see no reason to claim for him the exalted rank of a Shakespeare, a George Eliot, or a Victor Hugo in literature, or of a Luther, a Pascal, or a Frederick Maurice in theology.

ROUNDABOUT TO MOSCOW: AN EPICUREAN JOURNEY. By John Bell Bouton. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Mr. Bouton has given us a lively account of a European journey, starting from Paris, going to Nice, thence into Italy and back to Switzerland, across Germany to St. Petersburg and Moscow, and returning through Scandinavia. He traveled in comfortable fashion and not only, like most Americans, desiring the best of everything but also being ready to pay for it, he was not disturbed by the extortions of guides nor the impositions of landlords. Thus with a soul unwearyed by the sordid and prosaic problems which beset too many tourists, he was able to make life a holiday; to enjoy every passing experience with ample leisure to observe what went on before his eyes, and make up his mind about the different impressions he received. His reflections are rather practical than philosophical, and although characteristic and individual, are occasionally not altogether novel or striking. For instance, after describing the play at Monte Carlo and noting the idiosyncrasies of the male and female gamblers, he says with disgust: "How any person can turn his back on all these beauties of nature and art and give himself up to such a sordid and destructive vice, is a puzzle to every well-regulated mind." Well-regulated minds naturally view all aberrations from virtue and all unwise and unhealthy indulgence with displeasure; but there is something a little amusing in this lofty and straight-laced morality, when the author has detailed the method of the games with minute accuracy and made some remarks about the risks and chances which are well-considered and judicious. As may be seen, his seriousness is not very edifying; and it is a good point of the book that he moralizes little. He seems, in fact, to be chiefly in earnest regarding English faults and prejudices. Getting the better of an Englishman is a pleasure which never falls upon him. In one case he takes pains to garnish his conversation with Americanisms to a degree which makes a British fellow-traveler look upon him in the light of a great humorist. The eleven chapters which describe his impressions of Russia are, perhaps, of more importance than anything else in the book. He apparently believed that Americans are quite uninformed concerning the real character of the Russian people, and that they have imbibed English prejudices and are governed by English animosities concerning the land of the Czar. He himself, at any rate, enters Russia with a feeling that he is treading on dynamite, that every Russian is a Nihilist conspirator, and every official a heartless machine for enforcing unheard-of cruelties and tyrannies. He stopped at the Hotel de l'Europe, at Petersburg, and at table, observing that the waiter hovered about him with an air of having some important secret to impart, he understood at once that the man was a revolutionist, that a conspiracy was hatching, and, recognizing in an American a fellow-republican, he longed to gain his sympathy and, if possible, his coöperation. The supposed Nihilist hovered about in closer and closer circles, finally came close, stooped and whispered in our traveler's ear this mysterious communication: "Monsieur, il y a des fish-balls aujourd'hui."

Having heard about the superiority of the rare and costly "yellow flower tea," Mr. Bouton determined to purchase a little. This precious tea is never exported; it possesses wonderful fragrance, exquisite flavor, and such potency that for exhilaration, one cup made of two teaspoonfuls is equal in effect to a pint of champagne. He was hardly convinced after bringing it home, that the "yellow flower tea" quite came up to its reputation, but seems not to have repented his expensive bargain. He was a little surprised to find that the word "American" is not in Moscow and in St. Petersburg, the same conjuring word for extravagant prices that it is in the west of Europe. Merchants, dealers, and officials seemed not to have heard that all good Americans expect to pay double the amount for wares and service that are paid by Europeans. Altogether, the author's judgment of Russia and the Russians is favorable in the extreme; and his former belief that the whole nation is trembling upon the verge of a volcano and that the great personages of the kingdom are in momentary expectation of being crushed to death by the terrible machine of the Nihilists which draws inexorably nearer and nearer, seems to have been considerably modified by his pleasant, every-day experience of life there.

The book is extremely readable, and if it is not to be classed with the best works of travel, the author has the consolation of feeling that he made no ambitious attempts to write either a technical treatise or a guide-book. What he has done is to tell frankly and amusingly what he saw, felt, and did while on a pleasant journey, and he has in that thoroughly succeeded.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND. By George Makepeace Towle. Pp. viii. and 314. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

There is no country in the world whose history is of more immediate and practical importance than Ireland, and yet there is none that has been worse served by its historians. The very fact that its history enters so much into the controversies of the time has resulted in its being written by partisans and for partisan purposes. The fact also that the records for the earlier periods are preserved in what is almost one of the dead languages, has helped to prevent the preparation of satisfactory works like Mr. John Hill Burton's "History of Scotland," or Mr. John Richard Green's "History of the English People." The first promise of an exhaustive and really scientific history of Ireland is found in the work of Mr. Standish O'Grady, whose first two volumes get no farther than the mythical period. Until that is finished we must make the best of popular manuals like Mr. Walpole's "History of the Kingdom of Ireland," which closes with the opening of this century, or Mr. Wm. Stevenson Gregg's "Irish History for English readers" (reprinted in this country in Harper's Handy Series) or this volume by Mr. Towle.

For the special class Mr. Towle has in view, he has done his work well. He has seized on the points in Irish history which admit of being made interesting to young readers, and his narrative is always clear, generally graphic. He makes no pretense of a cold impartiality in treating of the wrongs and sufferings of a martyred nation. His sympathies are with the Irish people from first to last, and his book cannot but serve as a means of diffusing truer ideas of the current controversy. On a few points we think he has failed to catch the right idea of things. Professor Bright's "Chapters of Early English Church History" would have enabled him to bring out better the peculiar organization of the Irish Church which excited the hostility of the Continental Church to its operations. Dr. Dollinger's "Papal Fables of the Middle Ages" would have enabled him to make the bull of Adrian IV. more intelligible. We object to any account of the great battle of Clontarf which makes it a struggle between Irish and Danes, rather than between Christians and Pagans. Both the Irish and the Danes were on both sides. It was the last great rally of Paganism against the Christian government of the great missionary people, and its result was the signal for the succumbing of Paganism everywhere. In stating the Scandinavian trinity of chief deities, Mr. Towle gives the goddess Friga the third place. It belongs to her husband, Fray, from whom and not from his wife, our Friday takes its name. The Irish immigration to America mentioned on page 220, was almost entirely that of the members of the Scotch colony in Ulster. It was not until after the suppression of the United Irishmen that the Irish Catholics began to come to this country in any considerable numbers.

R. E. T.

A GAME OF CHANCE. By Anne Sheldon Coombs. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

When the newspapers are telling us daily of panics in all the great exchanges, caused by heavy declines in the coffee, grain and stock markets, it would be strange if the novelist, on the lookout for the plots for his story, and seeking to gauge the principles and motives which make human destinies, should not make an effort to show the secret workings of necessity and ambition which

are behind the blind rage for speculation and stock-gambling. The author of this striking little story has done her best to set forth what seems to her to be the real meaning of this monstrous evil of modern civilization. "This is an evil born with all its teeth," she quotes as her title motto. There is some power in the production and certainly no lack of earnestness. Barbara, the heroine, is a cold, bloodless exposition of the theory that a woman's vanity and love of luxury are the principal levers which influence men to give up steady and useful careers where they work hard for small gains, in order to take their chances of making a fortune by the fluctuations of the stock-market. Barbara is the daughter of a man who has lost all his money on Wall street and dies a drunkard, without a shilling or a friend, and of a bitter, disappointed mother. Setting out with this experience of poverty, —not the poverty of hard toil and privation, but of barren apathy, loveless ennui and longing for wealth,—Barbara decides at a very early age that she will use her youth and beauty to good advantage; in other words, marry a man who can give her wealth and ease. In this she is disappointed. Her husband's means are moderate; he is unable to make in his regular profession all the money he wants, so tries speculation, and gradually loses not only all he possesses, the possessions of others, but all that he can lay his hands upon. The book begins fairly well, the girl is well done, and the situation is not improbable; but the feebleness and futility of the climax react on our impressions of the whole story. The author is carried away by her own vision; she does not fully grasp the idea that a woman may be vain, heartless, selfish, but that she has also a brain, nerves, a heart, and does not develop into a monster all at once. After driving her husband to suicide, Barbara marries another man, whom she believes to be a millionaire, but who is actually poor, besides being a little more heartless and brutal than herself. She then discovers that if her unfortunate first husband had but lived ten days longer, he would have succeeded to a great English estate and title. This is no doubt poetic justice, and the moral certainly is that women should not make the unluckiest of husbands take poison, particularly when they have the remotest chance of an earldom. The author has made a mistake in pushing her situation to such painful extremity. Had she taken a wider range, chosen a good heroine to contrast with Barbara, and offered us a few pleasing pictures of life, the book would have been more readable, and the bald, unreal effect it now produces would have been avoided. Nevertheless the book shows ability and is never commonplace.

THE MARGIN OF PROFITS: How it is Divided: What Part of the Present Hours of Labor can be Spared. By Edward Atkinson. Pp. 123. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This is a reprint of an address delivered before the Central Labor Lyceum, of Boston, with the reply of a Mr. Chamberlain to what Mr. Atkinson had said, and Mr. Atkinson's answer to that reply. We called attention at the time to Mr. Atkinson's address, and we are glad to see so much sound teaching on the points at issue published in a permanent form. It is an excellent companion to the author's previous book, "The Distribution of Products," but is written in a more graphic and popular style, as might be expected from the audience to which it was addressed.

Mr. Atkinson deals with the jealousy felt by many working-men towards the capitalist and his accumulations. Without discussing the objectionable way in which a few great fortunes have been made, he takes the case of the average and ordinary capitalist or employer, and undertakes to show (1) that he has not appropriated to himself an excessive share of the joint earnings of labor and capital; and (2) that the poor man is not worse but much the better off because of the accumulations of the capitalist class. He puts the case very forcibly as to the cost and quality of the cotton-cloth that would be used by the working-people of his audience, if there were no rich men to establish and run the mills; and shows that the average of profit on forty yards of such cloth is just 15 cents to the manufacturer, as much to other capitalists, while \$2.20 is paid for labor employed in producing the cotton, or directly or indirectly in making the cloth out of the cotton. He shows from the history of prices and profits that the share which goes to labor has steadily increased, while that taken by capital has decreased as steadily.

We do not agree with all Mr. Atkinson's inferences from his doctrine with reference to the action of organized labor and the hours of labor. We fail to see that those inferences flow necessarily from his proofs that the poor are not growing poorer while the rich grow richer. But on the main point we regard his reasonings as conclusive, and likely to be eminently useful.

HORSEMANSHIP FOR WOMEN. By Theodore W. Mead. Illustrated by Gray Parker. New York: Harper & Bros. 1887.

This is one of those books we sometimes meet with which "supply a want long felt," and that, too, in the most satisfactory

way. A treatise on the art of equine training and management which should introduce the amateur to a not too elevated grade of the science is a work for which there has been real demand. And there is nothing in this book but the title and a few other minor points that prevents its use by lovers of horses of both sexes. To women and for women, however, it is written; and our American roads being as a rule impracticable for the woman tricyclist, these chapters, which were first published in a series in *Harper's Bazar*, will be of value to many of Mr. Mead's young lady readers.

Mr. Mead has drawn his scheme for graded lessons for the horse from M. Boucher's *Methode d'Equitation*, which he has divested of many technicalities and much that was useless and confusing to unprofessionals. He makes the point continually that with gentleness and perseverance a woman can train a horse as well as a man, and will meantime be improving her health and adding to her accomplishments and general attractiveness.

In the chapter on Etiquette in the Saddle, which, by the way, is especially well-written and suggestive, the author censures our adoption of the French custom of riding to the right to pass other travelers. The lady's saddle being on the left of the horse, renders her position "awkward and even dangerous," while it places a gentleman escort between the Scylla of having his fair companion injured or insulted by passing teams and teamsters, if he ride on her right, and the Charybdis of injuring her himself should his horse shy, or of offending her sensibilities by accidental contact of person, while riding on her left. The author prefers Charybdis—to ride with the lady on the right—but recommends the use of right-side saddle.

The illustrations, (by Mr. Gray Parker), are clear and accurate, and add materially to the value of the numerous instructions.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE Actuary of the Franklin Institute, (Philadelphia), Mr. Heyl, has sent out a circular announcing that the Institute's Committee on Publication has in view the issue of an "Index of Authors and Subject-Matter" of the first 110 volumes of the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, being from 1826 to 1880. This depends, however, upon the condition that a sufficient number of subscription shall be obtained to cover the cost of the work. The subscription price has been placed provisionally at five dollars.

The circular of the new "Walt Whitman Society" is sent out from Boston by its director, Mr. C. S. Hartmann, a young gentleman of German and Japanese blood, who spent some time in Philadelphia last year, and contributed some articles to *THE AMERICAN*. The objects of the society are announced to include the provision of weekly pension for Mr. Whitman, "the promotion of his ideas of spiritual and social life in general, and the establishment of a library devoted to the literature of all nations and times." The officers of the Society include Dr. R. M. Bucke, as President, and Mr. Wm. Sloane Kennedy, as Vice President.

Robert Louis Stevenson will reach this country about September 1st. He will spend a year or more in Southern California for the benefit of his health.

George P. Upton is about to add to his "Standard" musical series a volume of "Standard Cantatas." This will be followed by "Standard Symphonies." This series was a Happy Thought.

Archdeacon Farrar is engaged on an introduction to Sir Walter Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather," and it will appear in a new edition of that work, to be printed by Messrs. A. & C. Black, of Edinburgh.

Prof. Ayerton's "Practical Electricity" is now being translated into the German and Spanish languages.

Dean Vaughn is busy compiling the "Memoirs" of his late brother-in-law, Dean Stanley.

"Les Oceaniennes" is the title of Louise Michel's forthcoming book of poems.

The endowment of two scholarships and a professorship in the Alexandra College, at Dublin, is proposed as a memorial to the late Archbishop Trench. This is an institution for the higher education of women.

John Russell Young is collecting material for a history of the civil life of General Grant. He is at present the guest of Mrs. Grant, at Elberon.

George Routledge & Sons will publish immediately "La Belle Nivernaise," by Alphonse Daudet, the story of an old boat and her crew, which has not before been translated into English. It possesses the same charm of wit, humor, and satire that made his *Tartarin* on the Alps so popular.

Mr. William Cushing is to issue in the autumn a supplement to his "Dictionary of Initials and Pseudonyms," to contain about 6,000 additional entries.

Ignatius Donnelly's forthcoming anti-Shakespeare argument, "The Great Cryptogram," is to be sold by subscription.

Dr. Daniel G. Brinton has in press a volume entitled "Ancient Nahantl Poetry," containing a number of songs in the Aztec language with translations and notes. Most of these were composed before the Spanish conquest of Mexico.

Some unpublished letters of Charles Dickens, addressed to a contributor to *Household Words*, are to be collected in a small volume.

Mr. Matthew Arnold is now engaged on his autobiographical reminiscences, which will include many new and interesting facts concerning his distinguished father, Dr. Arnold, of Rugby. There was nothing which Lord Melbourne regretted more after his fall from power than his having omitted to make Dr. Arnold a bishop.

"Bodyke: A Chapter in the History of Irish Landlordism," by Henry Norman, just issued in England by T. Fisher Unwin, will have the American imprint of the Putnams. It consists principally of Mr. Norman's letters to the *Pall Mall Gazette* as special correspondent during the late evictions at Bodyke.

Messrs. Benjamin & Bell, New York, announce for early issue a volume by S. G. W. Benjamin, entitled "Sea Spray, or Facts and Fancies of a Yachtsman." The book is a narrative of personal experience in yachting.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are preparing a set of reproductions of the principal works of Elihu Vedder.—A novel by a member of the London Browning Society based on Browning's poem, "Waring," will shortly appear. It is called "St. Bernards: the Romance of a Medical Student."—"Adirondack" Murray has a new book in preparation.

Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., the prolific story writer, died in Boston on the 21st inst., aged 64. Mr. Cobb wrote long ago for the Ballou and Gleason periodicals, but for some thirty years had been identified with the *New York Ledger*. He wrote an enormous number of tales and was perhaps the most popular author of his class in America.

Mrs. Augusta Evans, author of "St. Elmo," has written a new novel called "At the Mercy of Tiberius," which Mr. Dillingham, New York, will publish.—Prof. Willard Fiske has about half prepared his bibliography of Petrarch's "De Remediiis," for which an unexpected amount of new material has turned up.—Marshal MacMahon is about to publish his memoirs, with the title "The Journal of My Life."

"Volapuk," the universal language, is prospering. Count Von Moltke lately expressed his belief that it has a great future before it; and it has been learned and is being studied by an enormous number of persons on the Continent. Last winter, more than 2,000 pupils received instruction in the language in Vienna alone. It is claimed that Volapuk is so simple that it can be learned in ten lessons; and a week or two ago at a public examination held in Vienna several pupils, who had received only nine lessons, showed remarkable proficiency in Professor Schleier's new language. Volapuk enjoys the very enviable distinction of being the only tongue on earth in which the rules have no exceptions. There is now published at Vienna a "Volapukagedas," which claims to have a large circulation.

William Black's new book will be called "The Strange Adventures of a Canal Boat," a title which decidedly suggests the popular "Phæton" story.—Sir Charles Brown is going to publish (Murray, London) a verse translation of the Eclogues and first six books of the *Æneid* of Virgil.—M. Coquelin, the French actor, expects after his American tour, for which arrangements, it is now stated, have been fully made, to publish a book on "L'art du Comédien," embodying his views of the art of acting.

Ouida's nationality seems to puzzle the bibliographers. *The Publisher's Weekly* indexed her name, Louise de la Rame, under R. and a correspondent wrote: "If she is a Frenchwoman, the name should be under L (like La Rochefoucauld); if, as is generally supposed, she is English, it should be under D (like De Quincey)." The editor now says that R (for Rame) was adopted by the Boston Public Library, "whose reason was, if we remember right, that Ouida's father was a Spaniard. The B. P. L. has now, however, decided to consider her as an Englishwoman, and enters her under D." Ouida's home is in Italy.

Mr. George W. Cable is making a lecturing trip in Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin. He is also to lecture next month at Chautauqua.

Miss Braddon has been engaged by Messrs. Long & Co., of Sheffield, to write exclusively for them during the next three years.

The yet unpublished story of Garibaldi's life, as told by himself, says a writer who has seen the manuscript, is "a simple record

of facts, having nothing in common with the General's crude attempts at novel-writing, or his declamations against priests and tyrants."

M. Ernst Renan will soon publish a new volume under the title, "Discours et Conférences," consisting of occasional addresses delivered by him since 1879.

Part XXII. of Sir George Grove's "Dictionary of Music," just ready, runs from "Watson" to "Zwischenspiel," completing the work as originally contemplated. But an appendix and a full general index are in preparation.

A writer known chiefly by his engraving on wood, Mr. W. J. Linton, has just composed a little volume of lyrics and sonnets, "Love Lore." Not only has Mr. Linton composed the poems; with his own hands he has put them into type and printed them on his own press in his little workshop at Appledore, England. The book was also bound by himself. It is just such a piece of work as Mr. Ruskin might describe as "the perfect expression of a workman's craft—an artist's confluence of ideas."

Joseph Kirkland, the Chicago lawyer who wrote "Zury," is at work on a new novel to be called "Phil Anne's Son." It will be allied to the former story, not as a sequel but as an episode.

Mr. Murray will publish soon Mr. Du Chaillu's work on "The Viking Age: the Early History, Manners, and Customs of the Ancestors of the English-Speaking Nations," in two volumes, which will have over 1,200 illustrations. Mr. Du Chaillu has devoted seven years to the collection of materials.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS'S new serial story, "Azalia," illustrated by Kemble, will begin in the midsummer *Century*.

Mrs. Walford, author of the very popular novels, "Mr. Smith" and "Cousins," has nearly finished a new serial story for *Blackwood*.

The Froebel Society offers prizes to the amount of twenty guineas for the best essays on the following subject: "The Ethical Teaching of Froebel, as gathered from his works." The competition is opened to all the world. Essays must be sent in not later than the 1st of November, addressed Froebel Secretary, Office of *Journal of Education*, 86 Fleet Street, London, England. Each essay must bear a motto, the real name of the writer being enclosed in a separate sealed envelope. It is proposed to award a first prize of fifteen guineas, and a second prize of five guineas, but it will be left to the discretion of the judges to award the whole sum to one essay, or to withhold one or both of the prizes if, in their judgment, the compositions are not of sufficient merit. The essays must not exceed 7,500 words. The first prize essay will be published in the *Journal*.

Mr. Brander Matthews has written for the *Princeton Review* an article showing how American books are appropriated in England. It is called "American Authors and British Pirates."

Professor Goldwin Smith has resigned his editorial position on *The Week*, of Toronto, and has severed his connection entirely with that journal. Hereafter he will devote himself to magazine work.

Mrs. Parr, author of "Adam and Eve," will commence a serial story in the August *Temple Bar*.

The Tatler, published by Charles A. Bates, at Indianapolis, and edited by Margaret J. Holmes, has changed from newspaper shape to the handy dimensions of a 32-page magazine.

Mr. Swinburne has been impelled by what he considers to be the recent excesses of the admirers of Walt Whitman, to write an essay called "Whitmania," in which, without unsaying what he has already said in praise of Mr. Whitman's powers, he deals very sharply with those who claim for the rhapsodist a place beside the great masters of song. The essay is to appear in the August number of the *Fortnightly Review*.

Lord Bramwell, one of the foremost jurists of England, believes that the issue between Ireland and the English government has never been fairly stated in this country, and he has prepared for the August number of *The Forum*, a paper in which he has endeavored to tell the story in an impartial manner.

The *American Magazine* for August has a frontispiece portrait of General Blanco, President of Venezuela.

Mr. Curtis Guild, editor of *The Boston Commercial Bulletin* is publishing in that journal a series of sketches of European travel which he will probably bring out later in a volume. Mr. Guild enjoys quite a reputation for this sort of literary work; his previous volumes of the kind having been very popular.

General R. B. Marcy, Gen. McClellan's father-in-law, is to write for *Outing* a series of articles on big game hunting in the

West. The General is seventy-five years old, but is still an ardent sportsman.

We believe, says the London *Athenæum*, that a Jewish quarterly will soon be started under the direction of Mr. Claude Montefiore and Mr. Israel Abrahams, on the model of the *Revue des Etudes Juives* in Paris. Among the contributors will be those distinguished scholars, Prof. Graetz and Dr. Friedländer.

ART NOTES.

IT may as well be distinctly stated that Philadelphia is not to have any public fall exhibition. Some of our daily contemporaries have spoken of the matter as a thing of course, but it can only be placed where Betsey Prigg placed Mrs. Harris in the realm of the imagination. There has been some talk of a portrait exhibition at the Academy, but if practical results are reached it will not be until later in the season—perhaps toward Christmas. A loan collection of historic portraits held at the time of the Centennial constitutional celebration would be interesting and attractive. This city is rich in portraits, and the era of the framing and adoption of the Constitution could be effectively illustrated by likenesses of many worthies prominent in the history of that period. It is too late for the Academy to undertake the formation of such a collection, but such a body as the Union League might accomplish the work. The League has been contemplating a loan exhibition for some time past, thought it is believed nothing very definite has been settled with regard to the project as yet. By hearty coöperation among the members inclined to take an interest in such an affair, members who have knowledge of the material required in their own family treasures and those of their friends, a good collection could be made within thirty days. The work should be placed in the hands of a competent special committee, and, if taken up in earnest, a creditable and valuable exhibition might be placed before the public as a contribution by the League to the constitutional celebration.

Three important works of art for Fairmount Park are approaching completion and will all be put in place within a short time. These are the Washington Memorial, designed by Prof. Siemering, the Meade Memorial, by Calder, and the "Stone Age," by Boyle. The Washington Memorial, erected by the Society of the Cincinnati, will be the greatest work of its kind in America, comparable in importance with the Albert Memorial in London. The principal feature is an equestrian statue of Washington, in bronze. This has been a little delayed in the casting, but is now nearly ready for shipment. The Meade Memorial, which has been fully described in these notes, will be forwarded from the foundry in New York within a few days. This work was commissioned by the Meade Memorial Association, and placed in charge of the Fairmount Park Art Association. The group entitled "The Stone Age" was ordered by the Fairmount Park Art Association from a sketch submitted by the sculptor. It was cast in Paris, and, as it was exhibited in the Salon, it has been for some time ready to be sent home.

These works will be inaugurated and "unveiled" or otherwise given over to the public with appropriate ceremonies during the course of the coming fall. Is it too much to ask of the Fairmount Park Art Association and of the Cincinnati that the artists should be remembered on these occasions? Mr. Boyle is now on his way home from France. Mr. Calder will doubtless be found hard at work as usual in his studio in the Public Buildings. Professor Siemering is in Berlin, but is not beyond the reach of an invitation to attend and participate in the observances with which his work is to be inaugurated. Possibly he might not be able to accept the invitation, but he would appreciate it all the same, and if he could come, his presence would add interest to the occasion. So also with Mr. Boyle and with Mr. Calder; their names should be among the first made prominent when their works are brought to public attention. These gentlemen are neither of them seekers of notoriety, but it is due to art that the artist should be known and honored in connection with what he has wrought, and it is a fact to be regretted that such honor is almost never given in America on occasions like those under consideration. It is to be hoped that we shall do these things better in Fairmount Park.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE committee appointed last April by the president of the Local Government Board of the English Government, for making an examination of Pasteur's methods of treating rabies, has just made a report. It endorses almost without reserve all of Pasteur's claims in regard to his process, and states that the protection which it affords against rabies may be deemed as efficacious as that which vaccination affords against small-pox. The committee personally investigated ninety of the cases which had been

treated by Pasteur. Of these twenty-four had been bitten by dogs which were proved beyond a doubt to have been rabid at the time, and the bites were on parts of the body unprotected by clothing. The wounds were not cauterized or otherwise treated until they were taken in hand by Pasteur. In thirty-one of the cases the dogs were only suspected of being rabid, and in others the bites were inflicted through the clothes. Out of the whole ninety the Committee considered it certain that at least eight would have died under any other treatment, but not one of these cases terminated fatally.

These statistics are not at all new, but the weight given them by the persons over whose names they are made public will procure their acceptance in new quarters. The committee was composed of eight of the leading physicians and scientists of Great Britain, and their verdict can hardly be considered biased or based on insufficient evidence. The Pasteur system has hitherto received often only a qualified acceptance among those not immediately acquainted with the facts, but the verdict in its favor will undoubtedly go far toward securing it general credence.

Some new quick-firing guns of heavy caliber, intended for the British navy, have just been successfully tried upon the proof ground of Sir William Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., near Silloth. The first weapon tried was a 36 pounder improved rapid-fire breech-loading gun of caliber 4.724 in. This was fired with $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of powder. The weapon is made entirely of steel, its length being 14 ft. 2½ in., length of barrel 35 calibers, and weight 34 cwt. Ten rounds can be fired in 47 seconds, giving a rate of fire six times faster than the present service of guns of the same caliber. The next gun tried was a 70 pounder, which was discharged about half a dozen times, both with 25 lb. and 30 lb. charges, at a speed of from eight to ten rounds per minute. According to the *Naval and Military Gazette*, London, these results were considered very satisfactory.

The *Electrical Review* is authority for the statement that more than 3,500,000 passengers are carried annually in this country on street cars moved by electric motors. In Montgomery, Ala., electricity is used on eleven miles of road, and the cost is reported by the general manager to be only one-half the cost of horse power. Roads on which electricity takes the place of horses are found in Baltimore, Los Angeles, Port Huron, Detroit, Scranton, Appleton, Wis., and Denver. Electric railways are either in course of construction or under contract in twelve other cities, and in thirty-seven, companies have been formed or other steps taken for the building of such roads. Upon none of the roads now in operation in this country, however, is force supplied by storage batteries attached to the cars. In most cases, power is communicated by an overhead conductor.

The following information in regard to the possibility of working glass with a pair of scissors, is from the *Pottery Gazette* of London. It will be very new to most people, but it has the advantage that it may be easily and inexpensively tried. "Glass may be cut under water with great ease, to almost any shape, with a pair of shears or strong scissors. Two things are necessary for success. First, the glass must be kept quite level in the water while the scissors are applied; and secondly, to avoid risk, it is better to perform the cutting by taking off small pieces at the corners and along the edges, and to reduce the shape gradually to that required. The softer glasses cut the best, and the scissors need not be very sharp."

In a recent number of *The Auk*, an ornithological journal, Mr. W. E. Scott, now on a scientific visit to Florida, describes the way in which these birds are being ruthlessly exterminated by hunters who shoot them for their feathers, and leave their carcasses on the ground to decay. Mr. Scott recently made camp at a number of these heronries, and thus speaks of the work there is going on there. At Matlacha Pass, near Charlotte Harbor, Pine Island has a heronry, and here one Johnson was at work. "A few herons were to be seen from time to time flying to the island, and presently I took the small boat, and went ashore to reconnoitre. This had evidently been only a short time before a large rookery. The trees were full of nests, some of which still contained eggs, and hundreds of broken eggs strewed the ground everywhere. Fish-crows and both kinds of buzzards were present in great numbers, and were rapidly destroying the remaining eggs. I found a huge pile of dead, half-decayed birds, lying on the ground, which had apparently been killed for a day or two. All of them had the 'plumes' taken, with a patch of the skin from the back, and some had the wings cut off; otherwise they were uninjured. I counted over two hundred birds treated in this way." In some places, Mr. Scott found hundreds of the young herons just starving in their nests; in others, the gunners beneath the trees shooting down the magnificent birds in hundreds, stripping their backs and leaving their carcasses to rot upon the ground. Instances were noted without number where, during the breeding-season, the poor, affrighted

survivors were driven to strange islands, dropping their eggs in quantities from the trees where they fearfully roosted for the night. The reports of such wanton cruelty have aroused the ire of Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, of the U. S. Navy, who is well known as an ornithologist, and he writes an indignant letter of remonstrance to *Science* asking if naturalists can not combine to rescue the herons. From all accounts such work will have to be quick, as at the present rate of destruction the species will be extinct in two or three years.

The longest street tramway in the world, according to the *Scientific American*, will be that with which it is proposed to connect a number of towns near Buenos Ayres, South America, and which will have a total length of 200 miles. The road will also be exceptional in that sleeping cars will be run upon it for the comfort of the passengers. Horses will be employed as a motive power instead of steam, because horses are cheap, fuel is dear, and the people are slow. The price of two tons of coal will buy a horse with its harness. The sleeping cars and all the other equipments of the line are being supplied by a Philadelphia company, and these cars are stated to be curiosities. They are four in number, 18 feet in length, and are furnished with four berths each, which are made to roll up when not in use. The cars are furnished with lavatories, water coolers, linen presses, and other conveniences, and are finished throughout with mahogany. The other rolling stock comprises four doubled-decked open cars, twenty platform cars, twenty gondola cars, six refrigerator cars, four poultry cars, furnished with coops, eight cattle cars, two derrick cars for lifting heavy material, and two hundred box cars.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE NATIONAL DUTY OF EDUCATION.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

ALL governments provide in some way for their own perpetuity. Hence the moulding function which lies at the base of education. The general government has a higher interest in secular education than any of the states, because the welfare of the whole is of more importance than that of any part. Here is the point where the nation's right to mould and educate comes in—to mould all the parts in conformity with its own primary and essential unity. Suppose that the people of a "sovereign state" should resolve to go back two centuries and order that its children be taught the "divine right" of kingly government; and that our union was therefore but a usurpation? The nation would answer: "our government was the result of a long war that settled the question, and we will not have it opened. We propose not to have treason hatched amongst us. Our governmental union was the result of a great war, and has the right to perpetuate itself by destroying ignorance, which militates against its existence as against all organizations of free society. Ignorance in the governing mass exactly fills the definition of a 'threatened danger'; hence we of right interpose."

M. A.

A NOTE FROM MR. M. P. HANDY.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

I beg the use of your columns to thank Mr. J. P. Lamberton for his thoughtful suggestions in your last issue as to certain sins of omission in my hastily prepared sketch of "Literary Life in Philadelphia." Nearly all of his points are well taken, and I particularly regret my failure to enrich my article by references to the literary work of the Rev. Dr. McCook and Dr. Jas. E. Garretson. If I had not been hurried by the demands of the editor for "copy," in fulfilment of my rashly given promise to have the sketch ready by a given date, I am sure these omissions would not have been laid to my charge. As it is, I wish to express my thanks to Mr. Lamberton and to the many other literary workers in Philadelphia who have in one way or another manifested their appreciation of my humble contribution to the literary history of our city. It is not "a complete representation of the subject," but it is a step towards it.

M. P. HANDY.

Philadelphia, July 26.

DRIFT.

SECOND-RATENESS, combined with obtuseness to the fact,—as we think of the causes producing vulgarity of this definition, in the community, do we not at once hit upon the second-rate newspaper? I think we each know of a newspaper whose influence is constantly vulgarizing, because it is invariably on the side of the second-best as against the first-best in everything. With its single second-chop aim at a huge subscription list, it is always on the safe side of hitting a low enough average appreciation, instead of any high and exceptional appreciation. Its editorials are so plainly written down to a supposed low grade of intelligence that even this low grade would seem certain to detect and resent it. Its very news is so dressed as to make sure, at all hazards, of suiting the most vulgar palate among its patrons. With its amplification of second-chop events by second-chop

writers, its puffs of second-chop people and their books or other achievements, its hot advocacy of second-chop office-seekers, with their second-chop political notions,—what can it be but a vulgarizing influence?

On the other hand, do we not know of a journal whose whole tone—in editorials, in news and news comment, in political discussion, in literary review—is the tone of candid talk between gentlemen? It is plain in every line that each writer is offering, not a second-best, supposed to be suited to a duller intelligence or inferior opportunities, but the best knowledge and opinion by him attainable. Any considerable acquaintance with its issues, moreover, gives one a confidence that the writer undertaking a special topic in its columns has some competency to speak upon it. In other words, it maintains the reputation with its readers of being a journal prepared by first-class intelligence for first-class intelligence.

We all feel that we must keep up with the news of the world. We insist on taking our "fifty years of Europe" in daily, or at least weekly installments. Is it not, now, a most strange and vulgar taste in us if we prefer—or even if we submit—to take this indispensable news through a medium perfectly recognized to be second-rate in morals, manners, and intelligence, when there is a better to be had?

The "power of the press!"—we are always eulogizing it as one of our boasted modern blessings. Yet in my own private judgment I take the liberty of thinking that the evil newspaper aforementioned has done more harm in this country in the past dozen years than any other one influence. In social aims, in political morals (or immorals), in general tone and atmosphere, it has done its worst, and is doing its worst, to vulgarize the country. —August Atlantic Monthly.

The recent burning of another storage warehouse in New York, built for the safe-keeping of the valuables of people who close their houses, calls to mind how very destructive such places have proved in that city. Not long ago a gentleman, having some very choice works of art there that he dared not leave at his own room, took them to one of these storehouses when summer opened. He was charged a round price for their safekeeping, and then, on going down town, stepped in to an insurance office to have them insured. He learned there that the warehouse was reckoned extra hazardous, and that the insurance was several times what it would have been had he left his things at home. That's the way they do things in the metropolis.

The English sparrow, it seems, was responsible for the recent burning of the Paterson N. J., iron works. The birds had gathered old garters, handkerchiefs, sticks, straws, papers, paper collars, etc., and built nests of them in such profusion that, when a spark lodged there, fire was inevitable. It will be remembered that the birds were at least suspected of being concerned in the burning of the Rev. Dr. Parker's church here a few years ago. And, indeed, it is safe to connect them with a large part of the mischief that is done; they are a nuisance. In Bermuda the government has formally undertaken to drive them out. They have driven away choice birds and have themselves increased beyond endurance. The way the war is made on them is by offering a reward for the sparrow eggs, on the assumption that when the eggs are all secured the future will be safe. It is a queer reasoning, but the government backs its theory with cash, and last year paid out over \$1,500 for the sparrow eggs. The birds at last accounts were doing their best to earn the money.—Hartford Courant.

Colored people are apparently very popular in England. There does not seem to be any prejudice against them on account of their color. There are not many colored people in London. The few that I have seen from time to time are invariably in the company of white people and associating with them upon a footing of perfect equality. I saw the other day upon Regent street a negro girl, black as a coal, walking along leaning upon the arm of a fashionable, well-dressed Englishman, who seemed perfectly charmed and contented with his dusky companion. In the same way I have seen white women, respectable in their appearance and dress, walking in public leaning upon the arms of negroes. Frederick Douglass, when he was here, said there did not seem to be any prejudice in England against the negro on account of his color. The other day I visited the Temple; there I found a negro hard at work in the library reading up for an examination. I was told that his color would not stand in his way in the slightest degree when he came to be examined for admission as a member of the English bar.—London Letter in N. Y. World.

Some of our free trade contemporaries are worried because the *Pilot* favors abolishing internal revenue rather than import duties. The *Boston Herald* seems inclined to read us out of the Democratic party for the heresy of favoring American rather than English industries. There are quite a number of Democrats and Mugwumps who would establish free trade if they could, and they have conceit enough to think they are the party, too; but the voters are all right on this question, and if the leaders of the party should play them false, they would find party allegiance sit very lightly on them. This is especially true of the naturalized citizens in the party, whose personal experience of the two systems is worth more than all the theories of plitcal-economy quacks, college Sophomores, callow statesmen, Anglomaniacs and paid organs of the English manufacturers.—Boston Pilot.

The following interesting personal item appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "The will of Mr. Samuel Jones Tilden, who was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, late of Greystone, Yonkers, county of Westchester, State of New York, counsellor-at-law, who died on August 4th last, was proved in London on the 18th of June, the value of the personal estate in this country amounting to over £138,000."

WHEN MIND AND BODY ARE OUT OF SORTS, with cold extremities, a yellowness in the skin, costiveness, dull headache, and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a Bilious Attack, springing from a more or less Disordered Liver. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will bring the Liver to a healthy condition, and speedily remove all bilary distress.

THE AMERICAN.

ESTABLISHED OCTOBER 1880. VOLUME XIV. BEGUN APRIL 23, 1887.

THE AMERICAN aims at an honorable standard in literary excellence, an independent and fearless course a catholic and fair-minded relation to controverted questions, and the study of the hopeful side of human affairs.

Designing to justify its name, it represents unhesitatingly the form and substance of American principles. Perceiving no superiority in foreign institutions, it prefers those of its own country, and seeks to perfect them. It demands American independence, and denounces American subjection. It believes that subjection of American industry, or mechanical skill, or commerce, to the grasp of other nations, is a foolish and fatal policy. It holds the view that the social condition of our women is largely dependent on the Protective policy that guards them against the cheap and degraded labor of other countries, and that from every point of view a lowering of that social condition would be deplorable. It therefore advocates a true Protective Tariff, designed to foster no monopoly, but to shield from destructive competition every legitimate industry suited to the natural conditions of the country.

* * The Chicago Evening Journal, (April 30, 1887), says:

THE AMERICAN, a weekly periodical published at Philadelphia by a company of which Mr. Wharton Barker is President, is one of the really valuable publications of this country. Mr. Robert Ellis Thompson is its chief editor. It is indeed, what it claims to be, a "journal of literature, science, the arts and public affairs."

SOME RECENT EXPRESSIONS.

From Iowa:

Enclosed find . . . I am inquiring with myself what papers I can spare my poor eyes the pain, (or pleasure?) of reading, and cannot put THE AMERICAN on the list. Its "Review of the Week" is the best that I see. M. K. C.

From New York (State):

I deem THE AMERICAN one of the best, if not the best, of the secular papers that come to me. Certainly there is not one that I read with more satisfaction and profit. I am happy to show it to my friends, and commend it. J. B. W.

From North Carolina:

I have received THE AMERICAN during the last year, and have read each issue as soon after it was in hand as my engagements would allow. . . . I have found it interesting and instructive in every issue. R. T. B.

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CONTENTS FOR AUGUST, 1887.

Presentation Scene, with Portraits. Frontispiece. PRESENTATION OF THE ARCTIC SHIP "RESOLUTE," BY THE UNITED STATES TO THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Illustrated. FESSENDEN N. OTIS, M. D. THE FIRST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ALLEGHENIES.

Illustrated. WILLIAM HENRY PERRIN. THE LATROBE CORN STALK COLUMNS.

Illustrated. EUGENE ASHTON. ORIGIN OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

PROF. FRANCIS NEWTON THORPE, Ph.D. INDIAN LAND GRANTS IN WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS.

E. W. B. CANNING. A LOVE ROMANCE IN HISTORY.

MRS. MARTHA J. LAMB. LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO MISSOURI.

JUDGE WILLIAM A. WOOD. THE VALUE OF HISTORICAL STUDY.

REV. R. S. STORRS, D. D. HISTORICAL TREASURES.

REV. W. M. BEAUCHAMP. SHORT ARTICLES BY EMINENT WRITERS. MINOR TOPICS. ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. NOTES. QUERIES. REPLIES. SOCIETIES. HISTORIC and SOCIAL JOTTINGS. BOOK NOTICES.

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